

UNDER GRAY SKIES NEW YORK GIVES WILSON AN OVATION

Man Upon Whom the Eyes of
the World Are Centered Is
Moved by Tremendous Wel-
come.

338 GUNS SALUTE HIM

America's Sole Motive Is Hu-
manity, He Tells Hearers—
Reviews Fifth Avenue Parade
and Four-Mile Line of the At-
lantic Fleet.

New York, May 17.—President Wilson, a man upon whom the eyes of the world are turned because of the international situation, today reviewed the Atlantic fleet in the Hudson river and at a luncheon tendered to him on shore by the city of New York, told a distinguished gathering of navy officers, army officers and civilians what the country and its people stood for. The great battleships lay in the river, he said, were sent to promote the interests of humanity. "The inspiring thing about America," President Wilson asserted, "is that she asks nothing for herself except what she has right to ask for humanity itself. We are not a nation of property; we wish to see no nation's honor; we wish to see no selfishness in the way of the development of no nation. It is a pretension on our part to say that we are privileged to stand for what every nation would wish to stand for. Speaking for those things which all humanity must desire."

THE FORCE IS THAT OF PRINCIPLE. The spirit which brooded over the day, said the President, was at a solemn evidence that the force of America is the force of moral principle, that there is nothing else she has and that there is nothing else which she will contend for.

The President took occasion in his speech to pay tribute to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who sat beside him. Throughout the day was damp and chilly. In occasional downpours of rain, the other abated in no way the enthusiasm which New York greeted the head of the nation. In the forenoon he reviewed a land parade of 5,000 sailors and lines from the fleet's 16 battleships from the moment he set foot on shore until, after the luncheon, he returned to the Mayflower to review the fleet, progress through the streets was a triumphal ovation, remarked upon by those who accompanied him as the most enthusiastic they had witnessed since the president's inauguration. He was plainly cheered by the welcome accorded him.

PATRIOTISM EVERYWHERE. Everywhere the spirit of patriotism was evidenced. Many men and women seized opportunity to tell the President of their support in the present international crisis. Thousands stood in the city while the bands of sailors and lines marched up Fifth avenue, and during the afternoon, with a cold, damp blowing across the Hudson, thousands more thronged the slopes of Riverside Drive and other vantage points to catch the Mayflower as she passed up river between the grim gray lines of the vessels.

The President's remarks at the luncheon were greeted with tremendous applause. SHIPS IN GAY ATTIRE. The President boarded his yacht for review at three o'clock after a quiet from the Hotel Biltmore, where the luncheon was held. A half hour was spent receiving official visits from the flag and captains of the fleet and then the Mayflower got under way. The President, together with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary Lane, Secretary Redfield, Acting Mayor McAneny, stood on the yacht's bridge. The fleet stretched out on the river for four miles, each dressed from stem to stern with pennants and ensigns, the national colors being over the taffrails and at mastheads. The crews in blue service uniforms, the officers in gold lace, manned the ships. Overhead dark clouds hung in and a gray mist blew over the water, harmonizing with the gray of the ships, but so thick at times that the furthest ships of the line could be distinguished from the Mayflower's starting point. Her course took her between the line of battleships and vessels around the end of the fleet back between the battleships and the gun ships.

GUNS THUNDER SALUTE. The President's yacht, conveyed by four destroyers, reached the flag, Wyoming, the first in the line, the president's salute of 21 guns boomed as the water and reverberated back forth between the Palisades and York's skyscrapers. Each ship as Mayflower passed thundered a salute, 338 guns in all.

The Mayflower was followed by the yacht boat Dolphin, carrying Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, the yacht Iris of the commerce department; the Yankton, as press the Dixie, with the wives and children of navy officers aboard, and a municipal ferryboat for the city and its aldermen. Their hands each battleship with the playing the Star Spangled Banner, which battleships banded.

President Wilson kept up a constant stream of questions to those about him. He asked about the armament crew of each ship and often extended his pleasure.

The frequent playing of the national anthem kept the President's head bare most of the review. Despite this he refused to keep his hat on.

He had too much respect for the fleet, the anthem, he remarked. A miniature boat called the "Surfrage," built on the Michigan, which later red in a water carnival to-night, attracted the President's attention, but he smiled.

President remained aboard the yacht after she again cast anchor and was taken in a navy launch to the flagship Wyoming, where he was a guest of Admiral Fletcher and

officers of the fleet he delivered a second address.

The day's program ended with a race, under the glare of searchlights, among the battleships' boat crews, and the water pageant, consisting of a parade of ships' launches humorously or historically decorated.

To-morrow the ships swing out to sea for a naval war game along the Atlantic coast. The President will again review them from the deck of the Mayflower as they steam down the harbor.

PRESIDENT SIDES RACES.

The President had planned to deliver an address at the dinner, but changed his mind. The function was attended by Secretary Daniels, Lane and Redfield, Acting Mayor McAneny and the ranking officers of the fleet. There were no speeches, but the health of the President was drunk by those present standing.

The President concluded his long day by watching the boat races from the deck of the Wyoming and a joyful celebration among the Wyoming crew when that battleship's boat won the races. He stood smiling on the bridge as the blackjackets headed by their band and cheering lustily paraded around the deck. Soon afterwards the President returned to the Mayflower for the night. He planned to return to Washington on her after the review to-morrow.

Mrs. Daniels, wife of the secretary, gave a dinner tonight aboard the Dolphin which was attended by Miss Margaret Wilson and other members of the President's personal party, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. G. McAneny, wife of the acting mayor, Mrs. Fletcher, wife of the admiral, and Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, Mrs. D. F. Houston and Mrs. W. C. Redfield, wives respectively of the secretary of the interior, agriculture and commerce.

FINDS PARDON ISSUED BY LINCOLN TO VERMONT MAN

Rutland, May 17.—While checking up some papers in old case Clerk Fred S. Platt of the United States district court of Vermont found in one of the files in his office in this city a well preserved copy of a pardon issued by Abraham Lincoln as president of the United States and bearing Lincoln's signature in his own handwriting as well as the original signature of William H. Seward, then secretary of state. The document is finely preserved, being entirely hand written, and the signatures of the officials are as plain as though they had been made yesterday.

The pardon was issued to Ebenezer Rickford, who was indicted in the district court of Vermont in 1859 and sentenced to four years' imprisonment for pension frauds. The pardon is dated August 21, 1861, the convicted man having served half of his sentence. It is stated in the document that Lincoln received petitions from legislators and from prominent men in Vermont in Rickford's favor and the files of the court contain two of these petitions. Among the signers are Paul H. Williams, father of Senator William H. Williams, and the late Charles Dewey of Montpelier.

EXPERIMENT IN WHITE PINE CULTURE

Brattleboro, May 17.—Four white pine demonstration plots have been planted in different parts of Windham county under direction of A. W. Swenson, county agricultural agent. The trees set out are three years old and were furnished by the extension department of the agricultural college and the State Forestry association for the purpose of demonstrating that plots of land which have been heretofore of no value whatever may be made to give some return. The plots are all at the side of highways and each plot is marked with white stakes on which "V" is painted. Such trees as may die will be replaced this fall.

One of these plots is in Vernon south of the Broad Brook bridge, owned by C. C. Pitts and C. A. Harris.

TWO HURT WHEN AUTO HITS CARRIAGE

Vergennes, May 17.—It became known today that while William Nichols and Robert Kingman were driving Sunday in a carriage they were struck about a mile north of Vergennes by an automobile driven by Robert Cartmel of Middlebury. The carriage was hit from the rear and overturned, and the horse was thrown down. Mr. Nichols received a fracture of the collar-bone and was severely bruised. Mr. Kingman received a broken rib and was also badly bruised. The cause of the accident is ascribed to the automobile skidding. Although the brakes were applied they did not act quickly enough to stop the momentum of the car.

SOURCE OF CATTLE DISEASE A PUZZLE

Chicago, May 17.—The federal committee which is investigating the development of foot and mouth disease among cattle in the United States, failed to find the source of the epidemic today.

The committee, composed of United States senators, will go to Miles, Mich., to-morrow, where the first cases appeared last October.

Dr. S. E. Bennett, veterinary inspector for the department of agriculture, testified he had induced the railroad to agree not to handle cattle from the infected districts.

H. T. Leonard, treasurer of a Chicago tanning concern, scouted the theory that the germ might have come on hides from China and South America.

SNOW ON CAMEL'S HUMP.

Over Five Inches Fell Monday.—40,000 Spruce Trees Being Planted.

Waterbury, May 17.—Five inches of snow had fallen and snow was still falling this afternoon on Camel's Hump, where trees are being set out in the Battell forest. Here the State forestry department, under the direction of Assistant Forester Chandler, is setting out 50,000 spruce trees. Over 30 men are employed in the work. The snowstorm extended down the mountain to Callahan's, a few flakes falling there.

WITH THE REST.

An authoress of some note in her day once asked a famous editor to give his opinion on a book which she intended to publish. In her letter she said:

"If the work is not up to the mark I beg you will tell me so, as I have other irons in the fire, and should you think this is the first, and should you bring out something else."

Having read over several pages of the manuscript, the editor returned it with the following brief remark:

"Madam, I would advise you to put this where your irons are."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegram.

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Begin now by
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and protect your future.

HEAD OF NEW LISBON CABINET ASSASSINATED

Joao Chagas Shot Four Times and Skull Fractured—Senator Freitas, His Assailant, Killed by Gendarmes—Warships Bombard Capital of Portugal.

BULLETIN: Madrid via Paris, May 13, 12:00 a. m.—Joao Chagas, president of the Portuguese cabinet, who was shot on a train while traveling from Oporto to Lisbon, died of his wounds, according to the latest reports reaching here from Lisbon.

Lisbon via London, May 17, 8:20 p. m.—Joao Chagas, the new president of the cabinet, was shot four times with a pistol while on board the midnight train from Oporto. His assailant was Senator Freitas, who also was shot and wounded by a passenger on the train.

Senator Chagas was taken to a hospital, where it was announced that his condition was grave. In addition to other wounds he is suffering from a fracture of the skull.

Madrid via London, May 17, 10:35 p. m.—A dispatch received here from Lisbon concerning the shooting of Senator Chagas, says the attack occurred at the Estremoz

ment railway station. The despatch adds that Senator Freitas was killed by gendarmes.

Paris, May 17, 11:56 p. m.—Telegraphing from Lisbon at three o'clock this afternoon the correspondent of the Havas Agency says:

"Trouble has broken out afresh. Senator Freitas who shot and wounded Joao Chagas, the head of the new ministry, was shot dead by gendarmes."

FIGHTING RESUMED. Madrid, via Paris, May 17, 11:50 p. m.—Fighting in Lisbon has begun again, according to the latest news reaching Madrid.

The warships are bombarding the city. Over one hundred persons have been killed, including several Spaniards.

The Spanish warships Espana and Rio de La Plata and a Spanish torpedo boat have arrived in Lisbon.

LEVI P. MORTON REACHES AGE OF 91

Washington, May 17.—Former Vice-President Levi P. Morton today was receiving congratulations to-day on the occasion of his 91st birthday anniversary which he celebrated yesterday. Despite his years, Mr. Morton takes an active interest in affairs, reading the papers closely. Twice a day he is driven through the city parks. Mr. Morton's health is said to be excellent.

FREIGHT WRECK AT MIDDLEBURY

Middlebury, May 17.—Through freight No. 31 due here at 1:35 a. m. was wrecked in front of the passenger station this morning about 2:45. Three miles south of this village a journal broke. When the car which had the broken journal was in front of the milk station of the Boston Dairy company the car went down and spread the rails, causing 19 cars to leave the track. No one was hurt. The cars started upright. A wreck train was put back on the tracks in about five hours. The ties were somewhat cut and splintered, but aside from that there was no great damage.

LAND AND SEA FORCES OF ITALY REPORTED READY TO JOIN IN WAR

Official estimates of the army and navy strength of Italy are as follows:

ARMY.
First line, 310,000 men.
Mobile militia, 250,000 men.
Full estimated war strength, including territorials and mobile militia, 3,200,000 men.

Military service is universal and compulsory. The army is organized in twelve corps, each containing two divisions.

NAVY.
Dreadnoughts. Each of these four ships is 650.1 feet long, has 28,000 tons displacement and carries eight 15-inch guns.
Giuseppe Mazzini
Goffredo Mameli
Morosini
Dandolo

Battleships. Each of these five battleships is 554.5 feet long, has 22,340 tons displacement and carries thirteen 12-inch guns.
Andrea Doria
Cato Dullio
Conte di Cavour
Leonardo da Vinci
Giulio Cesare

Daute Allighieri. 510 feet long, 12 12-inch guns.

Roma. Each of these four ships is 435 feet long, has 12,425 tons displacement and carries two 12-inch and twelve 8-inch guns.
Napoli
Vittorio Emanuele III
Regina Elena

Regina Margherita. These two are 420.5 feet long and Benedetto Belin. have four 12-inch guns.

Ammiraglio di Saint Bon. These two are 344.5 feet long and Emanuele Filiberto. have four 10-inch guns.

Sardagna. These three are 400.3 to 410.9 feet long and have four 13.5-inch guns.
Stella
Re Umberto

Armored Cruisers. Length—ft. Guns.
San Marco. 420.8 Four 10-inch
San Giorgio. 420.4 Four 10-inch
Amalfi. 420.5 Four 10-inch
Pisa. 420.5 Four 10-inch
Francesca Ferruccio. 444.5 One 10-inch, two 8-inch
Varese. 444.5 One 10-inch, two 8-inch
Giuseppe Garibaldi. 444.5 One 10-inch, two 8-inch
Carlo Alberto. 324.7 Twelve 6-inch
Vettor Pisani. 324.7 Twelve 6-inch
Marco Polo. 327 Six 8-inch

In addition, there are twelve cruisers carrying 4-inch to 6-inch guns, 3 scout cruisers, 6 torpedo gunboats, 50 destroyers, 70 torpedo boats, 25 submarines, 50 merchant cruisers and 2 very old battleships.

The officers and men of the Italian fleet total about 35,000 men. Italy's war expenditure last year, for maintenance and construction, was \$57,000,000.

DOCTORS TO TALK OVER INFANTILE PARALYSIS DANGER

Rutland, May 18.—Two important gatherings of medical men in the county in the southern part of the State were planned at a meeting of the State board of health held in this city today at the home of President Charles E. Caverly. The meetings will be for the purpose of discussing the disease of infantile paralysis.

Those present at the meeting were Dr. Caverly, Dr. C. F. Dalton of Burlington, Secretary, Dr. F. T. Kidder of Woodstock and Dr. H. A. Ladd of Burlington.

The first meeting will be held at Bellows Falls on Wednesday, May 26, and this will be for the physicians in Windham and Windsor counties. On Thursday there will be a meeting in this city for the physicians of Rutland, Bennington and Addison counties.

There will be addresses by Dr. Francis R. Fraser of the Presbyterian hospital in New York city and Dr. Harold L. Amoss of the Rockefeller Institute of New York city.

PLANS COMPLETE FOR I. O. O. F. TEMPLE AT BRATTLEBORO

Brattleboro, May 17.—Plans and specifications by George H. Stobbs of North Adams, Mass., have been completed for the proposed new temple of Brattleboro Old Fellows which is to be erected on Green street. It is expected that the contract will be let in a few days and the temple completed by January 1.

The building will be of brick with granite trimmings, 80 feet long, including 9-foot veranda, and 32 feet in width. The building will be three stories high in front and two high in the rear with a daylight basement under all of it, meaning practically another story. It will be built according to Massachusetts fire laws.

At the right of the entrance to the basement will be a card and smoking room and beyond that a pool and billiard room and beyond that the junior's room and the boiler room. On the other side of the basement, separated by a fire wall, will be bowling alleys.

On the first floor on the north side will be the reading room and on the south side the card room. Back of these extending the width of the building, will be the dining room, 18 by 30 feet without posts. Back of this will be the kitchen, pantry and dressing rooms. The lodge room, an ante room and a room for the Robekahs will be on the second floor.

The top floor will be devoted to recreation rooms. In front of the top story will be an outdoor balustrade surrounding a space which will be used for a roof garden to be covered with an awning and equipped with electric lights. The basement will be finished in North Carolina Pine, the lodge room in birch and mahogany and the rest of the interior in natural birch finish.

TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS

Women Expected to Be Named on New Educational Board—Miss Emily Proctor Named.

Montpelier, May 17.—Governor Gates arrived at the State House early today and was busy throughout the day with legislative affairs. The Governor was absent from Montpelier all of last week, except from Monday all of last week, but will probably be in the executive chamber most of the present week.

Several appointments are expected soon, among them that of the new educational board. The act passed by the last Legislature made the present incumbents' terms of office end June 1 and an entire new board will have to be named. It is expected that at least one woman will be placed on the board, and the name of Miss Emily Proctor is mentioned by some for the position.

WAR REPAIR SHIPS.

How the Needs of Modern Warfare Are Met.

Special equipped "repair ships" to mend breaks and furnish broken parts are a necessary adjunct to the battle fleet, says the Indianapolis News. Every modern battleship carries a blacksmith's forge and a small repair shop, which makes minor repairs, but for serious breakdowns the elaborately fitted "repair ship" is used. The most famous of these ships are the Ark Royal, the Vulcan, the Cyclops and the Assistance. The Ark Royal, said to be only one of its kind in the world, is a floating aeroplane factory which is equipped for mending seaplanes, aeroplanes, engines and parts and is capable of building an entire air craft. The ship is at present with the British navy at the Dominella.

The Cyclops, a "regular" repair ship, carries 30 skilled mechanics, a complete foundry, where castings can be made, and various repair shops. She is capable of turning out a complete propeller for a big battleship. In addition the ship carries a large distilling apparatus sufficient to supply fresh water to a number of ships on long voyages. She has a big steam hammer. The Assistance is a smaller vessel which makes smaller repairs, which are, however, too big for the battleship repair shops. The Vulcan is a special repair ship for torpedo boats. She carries two huge cranes amidships, which are worked by hydraulic power and will lift a small vessel. She can clear out of water in half a minute. She carries launchers which are used for mine sweeping, and below deck she can carry, according to Pearson's magazine, a hundred torpedoes and several hundreds of mines ready to hand to other ships that want them.

METALS CHANGE TEXTURE

Structure Alters with Outside Conditions—Properties Become Different.

A metal is not the smooth, regular thing that a polished surface of it seems to the naked eye. The microscope shows that it has structure which may change as outside conditions alter, and with these changes the properties of the metal also become different. It is owing to these properties that the tempering of steel and many other changes in it and other metals are possible. The changes are not always useful ones—sometimes, as in the case of the "disease" of tin, about which so much has been written, they render a metal industrially useless. Under a heading similar to the above, Felix Robin writes in La Nature (Paris, Aug. 3), on the various properties of

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F. W. Perry, Vice-president
E. S. Isham, Assistant Treasurer
F. W. Ward, Treasurer

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metals that are due to alterations in their microscopic structure. The structure, he tells us, is caused by the arrangement of crystals, and its progressive changes are not unlike those that accompany vital phenomena in living organisms. The crystals, like the living cell, even takes its origin from a "germ." Says Mr. Robin:

"At the moment of solidification there arise in a molten metal crystalline germs around which takes place the progressive formation of solid crystals. Grow crystals grow is unknown to us, but perhaps there is some correlation with the unequal movements of liquid particles moving in currents. It has been pointed that in an ingot that is solidifying, crystallites—crystals in formation, or crystal embryos—appear everywhere, developing simultaneously in all directions, in the cubic or some other related system. The opacity of metals prevents their complete crystallographic study, but it has been seen that the elements are generally regular eight-sided formations, imbedded or engaged one in another to form regular pyramids with square bases. The appearance is the same with most metals, although certain ones, such as bismuth, form pseudocubic crystals."

"At the end of the solidification the crystals most, their development ceases at the points of contact and continues laterally into the spaces that are still liquid until there are no longer any such. The result is a final structure of the metal—a figure of agglomeration of crystalline elements arranged irregularly in their developments and called by writers 'grains.' Their joints are toothed in the fashion of bony structures."

"When a section is polished and treated with acid, the surface presents the appearance of blotches of different colors with irregular boundaries; these are the grains whose crystalline structure often forms very beautiful branching figures. 'If there is no tension in the metal thus formed, the structure does not vary when heat is applied below the melting point. The structure is deformed under

the action of exterior forces. Like crystals, they seem to 'react' by arranging themselves in parallel bands, so arranged they may slide on their neighbors. When the deformation or pressure is sufficient the metal becomes hard and brittle. It is probably the crystalline structure is more or less fully destroyed. The metal is then unstable, though it returns to a stable condition in time. The return (tempering) is the more rapid as the mobility of the elements is greater and consequently as the temperature is higher. It is as if the solid metal were a liquid of very high viscosity. As the metal returns to stability, crystalline germs arise and grow. At each other's expense. This structure is that of most metal objects obtained by deformation and tempering. It gives strength and malleability. We may compare it to the agglomeration of soap-bubbles—to a mass of foam with permeable membranes."

"When iron is heated above 900 degrees, it assumes another physical state and its structure is entirely modified. There appears a new network of grains, keeping only occasionally the old contours. This property is utilized to regenerate this metal; the structure of large fragile grains obtained by shaping it, is replaced by a very fine, tenacious fibre."

"The cellular structure of metals is thus subject to continual, more or less rapid modifications, taking place when they are heated or even in the cold state. The study of these phenomena is the more worthy of interest in that it may result in conclusions of indisputable interest to practical industry."

ECHOES FROM THE REACH.

Woman Offering Room for Rent—"Why, madam, you can't help likin' this room—dancin' see it's swept by the breeze!" Lady from Town—"Yes, but it doesn't seem to ever have been swept by anything else."—Florida Times-Union.